## DRY GOODS, &c. ISG4 AND WINDERS GOODS. 1864 BAMWEL L. BRYAN & CO., Will open this morning alarge and disgant assortment of Goods, surchased during the "pants week" at the lowest rates of gold, and will offer them at the lowest rates of gold, and will offer them at the lowest rates of gold, and will offer them at the lowest "cash prices" WHOLESA &E ARB REVAIL, Gensisting, in part, of an elegant assortment of Woolen Net Hoods, Clouds, Eonega, Breakfart Bhawle, English Jsckets; a very cheap line of English White Cambrics, Jaconets, Plaid Muelius, Mainscoks, Laces, Embroideries, Veils, Hemstiched Embroidered Lace and Plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hoslery, Gloves, Corsets Hood Ethics, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Plaid Slik and Sab mere Scarfs The large est and cheaperst assortment of Seatmere Scaria minege, Buttons, Plaid Silkand The largest and cheapest assortment of BALMURAL BEINTS in the city Bradley's DUPLEX & KIRTS, some extra long. Our fall importation of Bradley's DUP LEX ERIRTS, some extra long. Our fall importation of JUVIN'S RID GLOVES Just received. BLARKETS! BLARKETS! BLANKETS! Pust received from the Government Seles at The front of the Government Seles at Winning on and Alexand iz. TWE, VE HUNDEED WOUL BLARKETS, which will be sold at lass than oze-half the value a: WM. BOW MARYS, 116 Fastern avenue, rear Canal st. "Oall without delay. A GREAT BARGAIN in 64 Brown and Tray A Hepelient Citch only \$500; Brown Canton Fisnnel only 56 and 62% cents, a very great bargain; Block Coburg Alpaca only \$7% coats; Black tie keine 56 cents, cheenor than Callocy white and Colored Fisnnels only 59 and 62% cents. all wool; Erry Twilled 20., only 62% cents. GEORG, W. ETALER, 164 Frankin succet. BURGES!! NOTICE!!! GREAT REDUCTION IN COODS. MRS. ESILURUN now offers to the public the Gravest bargains in URY GOODS. CLOAKS, of her own manufacture, the latest CCOARS, of her own manufacture, the latest styles, at low prices. Plain freisines 25 ats. Califores 25 ats; Plaids at 50 ats. worth to cts; good Elsek Aliz S1 50; also, S large gaser timent of Cloth for Closky, Casimore, Snaws, Samernis. Ehirts, English and French Mexinors. Snaws, Samernis. Ehirts, English and French Mexinors. N. B - Blankets and all kinds of Pomestic Goods Chespor then suction prices, at MES. Hall BEUN'S, part 24-2m. PANIC PEIC-E! PANIC PRICAS! PANIC PRICAS! A RONNEY WILL commence his great Panic est this day. OLOGO SOR BALTIMORE SERSET. ON 65 TO BALWINGE BERSEY. BALMORALS. BALMORALS. AF BAMBERGEE BROS. 143 AND 127 LEXINGTON ST. BALMORALS—BALMORALS—All-Webi Balmorals—Fine quality at \$4. BALMORALS—Finest and most beautiful colors 155. LMORALE-BALMORALE-Children's all-MOURNING BA: MOSALS all wool, only \$4, t B. MBERGEE BROS. 031-45) B MBERGEE BROS 031-1) LAVID BAMEE RGEE. Just received from New York aurition. French Whaltbone Corters, \$1 65. Jonnin's Coloric Kid Glovet &: Children's Belmoral Moss, 35 and 40 cents; Ladies' and Missess' Balmoral Bairts. Ladies' and Missess' Balmoral Bairts. Ladies' and Wissess' Balmoral Bairts. Block Silh Ladies' about below market price. Cotton Fleecel Glovet, much below market price. Call and convince Journell, \$5 Ro. 43 N. Howard and Colline Seed. Ro. 43 N. Howard and Colline Seed. (Always closed and Saturday ) AT WEOLEBALE AND LETAIN. LINER CAMBRIC HANDKE BUHLEFS. For Ladies, Gontlemen and Children; plain, hemshitched and embroidered, of all kinds. CORSETS, KID GROVES. SHIFT BUSDINS, LINEN GOODS, ETC., Nest and beautiful patterns. GUADERBEER & WEINBERG. Whelesale Department on second floor. 081-tf] BUNNEY'S GALANT PANIC SALE BONNEY'S GREAT PANIS SALE Will commence this day. c29-6t. 209 BALTIMORES STREET. TABL CASE BARGAIN STORE bas just reorived a beautiful all wool CASSIMER for hors, at \$1 25, worth \$1 75; all wool grep Farers, only 524 cents, for thirting; Mousseline do Mys. at all all works for Ehirting; Moussenne as E.L. only 52% cents, for Ehirting; Moussenne as E.L. only 52% cents 45 cents; 5 8 black Bilk Velyst, Caly 52% cents: Huckabaok 75 cents. #HC. W. UHLER. 0025-111 154 Franklin sirvet. FRENCH CORRESS BEST QUALITY, At the Old Prior, \$2 A PAIR. GOLDENBERG & WEINBERG, 163 Baltimore street. EAUES IN WARS OF GREAT BARGAINS BORNET'S GREAT PARTS RALES BORNET'S GREAT PARTS RALES 209 BALTIMO LE SYREES. The following list will show the prices of a few feedband to save find the first will show the prices of a few feedband to save find the first will show the prices of a few feedband to save first will show the prices of a few feedband. The following list will show the prices of a few scots: Fest quality Delsines at 37% and 40 ets. Fest quality Delsines at 25, 30 and 36 ets. Beod Shirting Gotten at 25, 30 and 36 ets. Beod Shirting Gotten at 50, 33, 40 and 45 ets. Best Ail-Wool Flannel st 50 and 30 ets. Cassimer and Gloth at 75c, 31. \$1 25 and 31 50. Shock Gloth for Gloaks at 52 and \$2 50 Colored Clich for Gloaks at 52 and \$2 50 Colored Clich for Gloaks at 52 and \$2 50 Colored Clich for Gloaks at 50 ets. Reglish Birrinoes atd Cobargs at 50 and 53 cts. Right and Figured Free ch Merinoes at 31 50. Black Alpacas at 50, 40. Cland 75 ets, very high Glored Alpacas, very fine, at 50 ets. Flain and Figured Poplins at 62 T5 and 31. Flain and Figured Poplins at 62 T5 and 31. Flain and Figured Poplins at 63 T5 and 31. Slecking, Jenims and Shirtings, from 16 ets up. \$(9) Bhawle, at 33, \$4 and \$175; great burgains. Bi(9) Bhawle, at 33, \$4 and \$1. The Gloves, Jouvin's system, from 70 conts up. Edd pairs Blankels at \$3, \$9 and \$10 Every Undershirts and privaces at \$1 25. The fellowing goods were bought at a Prise 521e. The fellowing goods were bought at a Prize 54le, ad great bargains will be given, as they are alightimperfect: 19 (00 yards lyish Linen at 70 cts, worth \$1 25, 15,0:0 yards of the best quality Muslin at 37 and 40 Ents, worth 70 and 75. 5.000 yards 54 and 64 Sheeting at 50 cts, worth 75. 5.000 yards 54 and 64 Sheeting at 51 10, worth \$1 50. Please call and examins the bargains at 12 bill B RINESE, 634-1m\*1 corner Gav and Exeterstreats. CAMBRIC EDGINGS. FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS. M. BETZLER & BON. Eave just opened a beautiful line of neat CAMBRIC EBGINGS and LABERWING, at one-third Also, HEMETICALD Also, HEMETICALD Ecle, at \$5 per dosen. Also, ECCTOF HOSIERY. HAIE NETS. HOUP-SKIRTS AND COR SETS. M. EGTZBER & BOM. Fig. 71 North Howard street, Corner Clay street. iess than regular pitces. Also, HEMETIGHED HDRFS., a very fize ar-Bels, at \$5 per dozen. Solvet1] Corner Clay street. C POOK SCYTON, for beating; at 10 cts per dos; C china Shirt Buttons at 8 cts per gross; White Zophyr WORSTA, 2, 25 Sts per ounce. Hair Pins, in boxes, at 25 cts per dosen bores; Pearl Shirt Suttons, some as low as 25 cts per gross; Fen. Moiders 6 cts per doxen; FIME COMBE, slightly importest, at 5 cts each, or PINE COMESS, SIGNLY IMPOREST, AVICE SEEM, OF STATE POR 1997. THAT BOARD PROBLEM OF DOT GOZON: NOTE PAPEE, a good article, Signlier for 35 cts; Sints Pencils 4 ots per dozon; Excel Villand is ots per doz; Corset Licost at 35 cts per dozon. The above, together with a large experiment of HONICKIE, for sale as low as any store in the city, at 10 cm (KERMODE'M, SX-5m°) ANIC CLOSES. OLD CLOSES.

OIL CLOSHS.

MICHAEL & BRO.

192 W BALTIMORE & S..

Have just received a large assortment of FLOOR and Table OIL CLOTHS, all widths and styles, at very reduced prices.

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WALL PAPER,

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MICHAEL & URO.,

122 W BALTIMOZE ET.

Are offering their large and elegant stock of PAPLE-HANGINGS, embracing all the new and
most facionanble designs for Parlors, Diningsoons, Balls. Chambers, &c, at greatly reduced priors. No Paper Hung in the City or Country, by the best workmen, and all work superinsended by one of the firm.

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WIRDOW SHADES, WINDOW SHADES, MICHAEL & BRO.

122 W. BALTIMORE ST.,
HAVE IN HOTE HOLD FINDER ST. SOLD BORDERED WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, WASSELS, FIXTURES, ETC., ever affered in this market. For variety, style and prices, me dety competition.

eres, we dely compension of the stered to or-

BY STURE SHADES made and bettered to order.

ACC CURTAINE, BRASE CORNIGES,

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MICHARL & SEC.

122 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Have just received a lirse supply of superior mottingness LACE CVRTAINE, BRASE CORNIDER, CURTAIN HOLDERS, TRIME MINGS.

ETC., which we are selling far below the market pricas

CLARFITH,

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NOS 89 cad OI RALTIMORE NITEGET

CAMPET DEALER,
MOS. 89 and 91 BALTIMORE STREET,
OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY,
LITTLES the attention of the public to his
NEW STOCK,

Instructived, of elegant and handson ENGLISH BRUSTICLS AND ENGLISH ENGLISH EAPERTRY BRUSTICLS,

First street.

CLICQUUT CHAMPAGNEZ-1,000 cases now landing and forsale by

J. B. CZAZRON & CO.,

cor, figurer and Lombard size,
sole agents hierwland, Virginia and
elit A. Bistrict of Columbia.

VOL. LV .-- NO. 143 BALTIMORE. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. [PRICE ONE CENT.

Address of William Schley, Esq. To MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MARYLAND:— This communication is addressed to you by me in my capacity as one of the candidates on the ticket of electors, in favor of George B. McClellan, as President of the United States, and of George H. Pendieton as Vice President. President.

It is my desire to show that I am perform, ing an act of plain duty, in standing as such candidate, and to convince you, if I can, that it is the plain duty of every voter of Maryiand, sincerely attached to the Union to support that ticket.

It was well known to the Democratic State Convention when my name was selected.

It was well known to the Democratic State Convention, when my name was selected, that I am not, and never have been, in additation, in any manner, with the democratic party, as a political organization. Since the dissolution of the whig party, I have belonged to no political party; but it was rightly supposed, by the respectable gentlemen who composed the Convention, that, if placed on the ticket, I would feel it my duty not to decline the nomination; but, on the contrary, would feel it to be my duty, to not the contrary, would feel it to be my duty, to not with any party that professed and manifested a sincere desire to uphold the Constitution and laws. And as the Convention, in framing their ticket, rose high above and openly discarded all mere party considerations, I should have considered it as an act of unpardoutbie weakness on my part if I had declined the nomination upon the narrow ground that I aid not belong to the democratic party. I verily believe that the great majority of democrats are true to the Union and the Constitution, and that the chiefest object which they are now seeking to accomplish is the preservation of both.

As neverthy motives are so freely impu-

As unworthy motives are so freely impa-ted by political opponents, I deam it not un-becoming to say, in advance, that I am not becoming to say, in advance, that I am not actuated by personal partiality, nor by personal ill-will. I do not know Gen. McClelian, even by sight, and have had no intercourse with him, directly or indirectly. I never saw Wr. Lincoln but once. I then called upon him on business, in his official capacity as President, and was treated with courtesy and urbanity; and I parted from him with feelings of sincere personal good will. I make no imputations of bad matter against the President, nor against any member of the Cabinet; and, widely as I differ from them on many essential points, I believe, in my heart, that they all sincercity desire to sarve the country, and, according to their views of policy, to premote its glory and honor and welfare.

welfare.

Hut, as a citizen of Blaryland, and as a citizen of the United States, I have not been able, for a long time past, to approve, in my conscience, the leading measures of the Administration. I have contemplated, with feelings of sorrow and sadness, many of the events of the past sayaral years; and I cannot but anticipate, with feelings of gloom and horror, the future of our beloved country, if like measures shall continue to be pursued for the long and weary term of four years more. I desire, therefore, a change, not of men, but of measures; and the only prospect of such a change, in my opinion, is presented in men, but of measures; and the only prospect of such a change, in my ordinion, is presented in the opportunity now afforded to the people to choose General McClelian as the next President of the United States.

And why do I sav this? Listen to me, my fellow-citizons. Read without prejudice, and ponder on what I say.

What do you understand by the restoration of the Unite? Do you consider that the Union will be restored by the conquest of the rebel States—by reducing them to the condition of provinces, sufjugated countries, mere territories? Sintes—by reducing them to the condition of provinces, subjugated countries, mere territories? alost of you want, I am sure, the restoration of the Union in its integrity—composed of all the States, in their character and condition as States, not a Union composed only of the as states, and this mutilated Union holding in subjection, stripped of dignity and power—a waste, desclate, death like region—the broad tract of country composing the area of the several States in rebeliton. God save our country from the body of this death. Most of you want, as I want, a union of Living States each State having its representative star in the bright and giorous constellation of The United States of America; and knery star having life and light, and honor and glory. A Union in which the people of cryy State shall have their representatives on the floor of the House; and in which every State shall have its due representation in the Senate, and, clothed with dignity and power, shall be recognized as holding its proper actus, possessed of all its constitutional rights. loval States, and this mutil ited Union hold-

And what are Gen. McClellan's views in relation to the restoration of the Union?—Hear him speak for himself:
"There establishment of the Union in all "The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement."

Again he says: "When any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarance of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

Union must be preserved at all hazards."
And what are Mr. Lincoln's views, in relation to the restoration of the Union? Hear him speak for himself. "To whom it may concern:
"Any proposition, which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the acandonment of slavery, and

Union, and the acandoment of slavery, and which comes, by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other and substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM IJNCOLN."

have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM IMCOLN."

Now, what does Wr. Lincoln mean, in this very extraordinary paper, (and which I read, when it was first published, with sorrow of heart) as the only condition on which any overture would be received? The restoration of peace is something; but not enough; the restoration of the whole Union, in its integrity, is something; but not enough. Both peace and Union combined are very well; but not enough. The abandonment of slavery is made a sine qua non. It is all the same as if he had said, in terms: I care not for peace; I care not for the restoration of the whole Union in its integrity; I care not for both peace and Union integrity; I care not for both peace and Union in its integrity; I care not for both peace and Union together, unless, with the offer of peace and Union, you offer, at the same time, as an integral and indispensable part of your proposition, the abandonment of slavery Wishout this, no proposition, which you may submit, will be considered; it will not even be received by me. Is not this proclamme against the by me. Is not this proclaiming, as plainly as plainly as plain words can express, a simple idea that this war is carried on against slavery; and will continue to be carried on until the abandonment of slavery shall be proclaimed in the South? No warrant for this exaction can be found in any clause of the Constitution. It cannot any where be found in the Crittenden resolu

No warrant for this exaction can be found in any clause of the Constitution. It cannot any where be found in the Crittenden recolutions adopted by Congress; and which embody the views of as good a man, and as true a petriot, as ever breathed the breath of life, and whom I loved personally as if he had been an elder brother. It cannot be found in the femous letter of Mr. Lincoln addressed sometime past to Mr. Greely, in which he esid, in substance, that he was for the Union with slavery or willout slavery. It is not in my power, at this moment, to place my hands on that letter, or I would quote its precise language. It was read, I am sure, at the time, by many true lovers of the cenutry, as a reliable assurance that the restoration of the Union under the constitution of our fathers, was the object and the only object of the war in which so much blood was being shed and so much treasure was being expended.

Mr. Lincolu, at that time, did not propose to make "the abandonment of slavery" a sine quanta; a condition precedent to the establishment, in his own words, of the whole Union in its integrity, a condition precedent to the consideration of any proposition for peace and the restoration of the Union in its integrity. He is a man of vigorous intellect, and he fully understood what he said in that letter; and. I am sure, he then meant and felt what his language imported. But he has changed his purpose, if not his views; changed them recently; and he now announces, in language fearfully distinct and uncquivocal, that the war in which we are regaged is a crusade against slavery. And why is this? Is it true that Mr. Lincoln is runer the control of some over ruling influence by which he is brought, unwillingly, into this humilisting condition of glaring inconsistency? One of the ablest, as he is undoubtedly one of the most frank, honest, and which he designates as "the great and enlightened republican party, has publicly declared that Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will be under the control and dominion of that flerce party of entirty new patterns and designs.

Also a full and complete stock of every line of goods portaining to the CAPET AND OIL CLOTH TRADE.

All of which will be sold at low prices.

Hemenber his new store in care in the model of the care in the car

in its integrity; for the Union, under the Constitution; for the Union, at all hazards.

I have spoken of the two candidates for the high office of President. I will now say a f. w words concerning the two candidates for the office of Vice-President.

I do not personally know Governor Johnsen, and shall not speak of kim in this address. Those who may desire to learn his views of the rights of the American citizen, and to form a just indement of his claims to and to form a just judgment of his claims to public favor, may read, with instruction, if not with pleasure, the published record of his acts and proceedings as military governor of Tennessee. But the question may be propounded, what are the views of Mr. Pendicton in relation to the Union? I will obserfully answer; and I the Union? I will queerfully answer; and I do so the more readily because, in these days of unscrupulous vituperation, he is denounced as a secessionist, as an approver of the rebellion, as a coppernead; a disminoist, and a traiter. I know him, and have known him for some years, but not very intimately; and yet our relations have always been friendly and social, since our acquaintance commencations that hear acquaintance commencations that he has been acquaintance and to and to

and social, since our acquaintance commone-ci; and he has been accustomed to send to to me, occasionally, at least, his published speeches. I am sure that I never heard him utter one word in favor of disunion; and I have no recollection of having read, in his speeches, any attempted instification or applgr for secession. It is true that he has always been opposed to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as both unnecessary and dangerous. I know that he expressed indignation at the arbitrary arrests of citizens, made under the actual or constructive authority of the President; and at their protracted detention in confinement. I know that he considers the Constitution to be the charter of our civil liberties by

and at their protracted detention in conflusment. I know that he considers the Uonstitution to be the charter of our civil liberties, by which alone executive acts should be justified or condemned; and I know that he was touched to the quick, by certain acts, which he denounced as gross violations of that instrument. But he is, I am sure, an honest main; and although he and I may differ, and possibly may differ widely on some points of constitutional law, yet I believe his heart is sound, and that he is truly patriotic and national in his feelings and aspirations. Here him speak for himself. I quote, from a published letter of his, of recent date, in which, fron delicacy, he declined an invitation to address a public meeting in Missouri; the following words: "I could only say, what I have often before said, that if success crowns the work of the democratic party, every aspiration of my heart would be gratified by, as every effort of my life would be directed to the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the securing of all their rights to the States and of all their liberties to the people."

And here is magain: I quote from a letter, published in remarks of this morning, in which he says: "I make no profession of a new faith—only repeat my reiterated professions of an eld conf—when I say, that here is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union—who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits—who would more earneastly laber, for its restoration, by all means which, will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the presperity of this people; and no man would. will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the presperity of this people; and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits." I will but add, that I am well convinced, that if he shall be elected to the elevated office, proposed to be conferred upon him, he will discharge its duties with dignity and with honor; and to the satisfaction, as I verily believe, of all good men; and if, in the providence of God, he should be called to fill a more exalted station. I sould not, as a citizen, feel any apprehension that a rash, unskillful, incompetent, unworthy hand, was about to take hold of the reins of government.

I return to General McClellan. I have al-

I return to General McClellan. I have already said, that I have no personal acquaintance with him; but I desire to aid, that I have watched his course very carefully since he first became a prominent public man. I have confidence, undoubting confidence, that have confidence, undoubting confidence, that in whatever station he may be called to act, he will do his duty faithfully, conscientiously, firmly and fearlessly; and that he will, by God's help, stand by the Constitution; that he will place it near his Bible, so that he may do his duty, alike to God and his country. And I do not despair, but that, at no distant day, if he shall be elected to the high office of President, the Constitution and the Union will both be restored; and that we shall see in practical operation the only political creed which I ever professed as the true interpretation of our national form of government—and in which faith I stand to day as upon a rock: "The Union of all the States, and all the States of the Union;" that we shall again become a nation, having that we shall again become a nation, having one country and one flag; that country, "Inf

that we shall again become a nation, having one country and one flag; that country, "The United States of America," in its full length and breadth, unbroken, unmutilated; that flag, "The Starspangled Bancer," wering, and proudly waving, with all its stars displayed, living and bright, from the dome of the Capital of every State, from every battlement and fortress and tower in the land, and from the musthead of every in the land, and from the musthead of every american this in every nor and in every american ship, in every port, and in every sea. God grant that these hopes may be realized! and that our children, and our children's children, from generation to gene-ration, and until time shall be no more, shall continue one nation, united and free; our undivided country, the home of a happy and prosperous people, the asylum of the oppressed and the glory of all nations.

And what is now the condition of our unhappy country? But I forbear. Painful betweeness and many sorrows are the nature. reavements and many sorrows are the natural, if not the necessary happy country? But I forbear. Painfal bereavements and many sorrows are the natural, if not the necessary results of civil war.
And as long as this war lasts, these terrible
deeds will be enacted, and must, unavoidably occur. Is it not possible, by negotiation—
not necessarily by armistice, but by some apt
course—to end the war, and re-establish the
Union, by securing to all the States their just
right, and leave to moral influences, rather
than seek, by force, the abolition of slavery?
Would it not be possible to embody, in a settiement of this unhappy controversy, the
abolition of slavery, on fair compensation,
rather than keep on fighting to the death,
and involving in the fight the poor anhappy
race, whose liberation from thraidom is announced as one of the main ebjects of the
continuance of the war? And may not something be devised, better than closing our eyes
against all propositions? Is it certain, that
if iriends of other days grasped hands once
more, and talked over all matters in dispute,
in gettle and kind speech, that reconciliation
is impossible?

It is worth an effort; "a frank, earnest, peristert effort." The nublic heart rearrest of

It is worth an effort; "a frank, earnest, per-sistent effort." The public heart yearns for p ace, even in the loyal States; and although the tone of Southern statesmen is defaut, ite tone of Southern statesmen is defaut, and uncompromising, yet, even their hearts, I am sure, yearn for peace; and more especially coes the public heart of the South. The words of those in authority are not always true exponents of the feelings of the people. But if we will not send to them any message, and will receive none from them, what is leit? War to the knife, and the knife to the heart. Is this your wish, my fellow-citizens? If it be, then do not vote our ticket; for if elected we shall cast our vote for George B. McGiellar; and he has said, and if elected he will carly it out, that he will not refuse to receive our countrymen, now in rebellion: will carry it out, that he will not release to receive our countrymen, now in rebellion; will not refuse to receive overtures; will not refuse to consider them. And he will do more; he will send to them messages and messengers of Peace, and will try to induce them, collectively or separately, to come back to the Union; offering them a full guarantee of all their constitutional rights. My heart leaps at the very thought of Peace; and I call on you, my fellow-citizens of Maryland, to co-operate in the effort to open the way to its attainment. WM. SCHLEY.

Rultimore October 2dith 1864. Baitimore, October 21th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Sun-Gentlemen: In our last we described the symptoms of Chronic Bronchitis. We have now to speak of the treatment: Bronchitis. We have now to speak of the treatment:

If you have read carefully what we have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz: that it is within the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of vitrate of silver to the throat are utterly uses es, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequences of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is Bronchitis, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming thickened, and the smaller bronchill tubes closed up. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air tubes to preduce the change in the blood from wings to with the treatment of the theoletic from wings to with the treatment of the blood from wings to with the treatment of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the blood from wings to with the content of the change in the content of the change in the content of the change in the content of th the same public declaration. "will not allow him to submit or to fail." Fellow citiz ansof Maryland, is it so, indeed, that Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will be under the control and dominion of that flerce party who will not allow him to act otherwise than as they may dictaie?

Compare with the above the action of Gen. McClellan, when he replied to the committee of eminent gentlemen who gave him official information of his nomination by the Chicago Convention. He might well have abstained from going beyond the terms of the latform which that convention had alopted. But he was fearless and frand and manly; and he spoke cutright, and in language plain and unsumbiguous, that he was for the Union.

Drs. Hunter and Williams on the Treat

the fearful change which is taking place .-Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of Consumption.—
Thus Consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or pullfatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it! We cannot use solias or flatis, for this an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells of the

situated within the air-tubes and cells of the lungs.
What, then, is Inhalation? The word itself What, then, is Inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing is a breath. In medical parlance it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine," the afference being simply that the one is inhald or breathed, while the other is twallowed. We are thus explicit in order to show that ALL medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stemach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend though the experience and skill of the nivsiupon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. We should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact that many who write to us regardfor the fact that many who write to us regarding the treatment, and whose communications we are always happy to receive, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "Iahalation," instead of heing simply a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is some specific remedy or nostrum, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary discase. To make it such is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptations of the remedies accordingly.

ciec, and the adaptations of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant in-lations. Eaving attained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heat the laflamed surface. The manner of administering neglicines by inhalation in Brenchutis is as follows: The Inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half-littled with cold, warm, or hot water, according to the nature of the case. The mediclaes prescribed for a dose are then added, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid, cenng medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. On inpregnates the air with its properties. On inhaling through the elastic tube, a vacuum is created, to fill which a stream of fresh air rushes down the glass tube, and breaks up bubbles, throwing the whole into intense agitation. Each inhalation is continued for dve, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be neces-

dve, ten, or lifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine is obtained in the lungs, with a degree of certainty unequalled. By simply varying the medicines put into the fluid, the vapor is rendered "expectorant," "soothing," "stimulating," "alterative," or "astringent," at pleasure. If faithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical cure. radical cure.
There is one point more to which we shall refer before the close, and that is, the unwillingness of those suffering to acknowledge themselves in any danger, until their disease has reached an advanced stage. This has

thereselves in any danger, until their disease has reached an advanced stage. This has, no doubt, arisen, in a great degree, from the presumed hopelessness of such cases. Still it is suicidal—for all who have a frequent desire to "clear the throat," and who become futigued and "out of breath." on every slight occasion, are on the high road to those changes and symptoms which constitute pulmonary consumption. This disease begins, in the majority of cases, as a "cold," ending in a "sere threat"—gradually it extends down the windpipe, rendering the voice slightly hoarse and indistinct, first observed on reading aloud—and finally it involves the "broachial tubes" and "air cells." The seat of the primary disease is the mucous membrane of the throat, windpipe and brouchial tubes. The expectoration comes from this membrane, and the tubercular matter is deposited on its surface. If, therefore, you would avoid the dargers which attend Omsumption in an advanced stage, you will not diregard these signs of impending evil; out by prempt and judicious means, seek to restore the offending organ in its former tong

tore the offending organ in its former tone and health.
You may think we give undue importance You may think we give undue importance to these affections, from which most persons euffer in some degree; but go to those among your own immediate relatives and friends, who are now in the lust stage of Consumption, and ask them how their disease began. They will, in almost every instance, tell you of a with in almost every instance, tell you of a sight cold, a hacking cough, or a little soreness in the throat, which were treated as scarcely worthy of notice, a few months ago; and will add that their cough grew worse; their expectoration increased; that hectic fever set in, and they began to lose flesh: S:ill they regard it as only a "slight bronchial affection," regard it as only a "hight broackial affection," and, utterly unconscious of their true state, have journeyed onward to the brink of the grave, now yawning to receive them, as tributes from ignorant or injudicious practice! We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of those suffering from catarrhal or broachial affection the importance of this connection. If catarrh and sore throat were successfully treated we should have few cases of Broachitis. If Broachitis was generally cured, we should have few cases of Consumption. All are but links in the same chain, and have more men other as cause

chein, and here upon each other as cause and effect.
Your obedient servants,
HUNTER & WILLIAMS,
No. 9 Courtland street, Baltimore. Note.—Drs. Hunter & Williams may be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 9 Courtland street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, on all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

They will visit Washington on Saturday, Nov. 26, and may be seen there on that day, at 250 Pennsylvania avenue, over Mrs. Voss's Jewelry Store.

Shirts, from \$3 to \$4 50. CARFS..... 75 cents to 5 0 Partner Wanted —The Sutler of a Colored Regiment wishes to obtain an honest, reliable Partner, with sufficient capital to conduct the business extensively. Address CLINTON, Box 283, Postoffice, Baltimore.

## THE SUN.

Constitution.—The adoption of the new Constitution of Maryland, abolishing slave ry, was celebrated by the colored population of Philadelphia yesterday. Last evening their headquarters were illuminated, and they had a display of fireworks. The North American, of that city, says: The cry that the North would be overrun The cry that the North would be overrun with freenegroes in a short time doesn's seem likely to be true. We were on Monday informed by a colored elergyman of this city that numerous persons of his acquaintance were preparing now that slavery is abolished there, to remove from Philadelphia to Maryland. In watching the preparations at the headquarters, in Chestnut street, for colored troops, we had an opportunity of conversing with several prominent colored persons. In their opinion, as fast as slavery is wiped out toward the south ward the colored people of the North will go to it. Again, we heard of others that were preparing to go to Maryland.

A FIGHT WITH MOSERY.-The Alexandria Journal states that on Sunday a fight occur red near Salem, Va., between a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and a large force of Moseby's men, in which the latter were badly defeated, with considerable loss. The follow ing were taken prisoners: ing were taken prisoners:

G. W. Smith, John W. Hunter, F. A. Coons, Thomas A Orndoff, Sergeant J. W. Munson, Gibson Davis, Archivald Oden, John J. Williams, J. L. McIntosh, Demis D. Dardon, Albert Gray, G. W. Hansbraugh. The following named citizens were also sent in, and are supposed to belong to Moseby's gang:—B. H. Gray, — Gray, B. Gray, T. Drane, B. W. Vanborn, — Strawber, H. M. Newhouse, and W. H. Lake. \*\*CHARLESTON, (S. O.) PRIORS.—Advices received at Nassau state that oranges at Charleston were retailing at \$2 apiece; bacon, \$3 50 per pound; brown sugar, fr m \$4 to \$6 per pound; graenitea. from \$35 to \$40 per pund; flour, per barrel, from \$350 to \$250; cotton spool thread, \$4 per spool; cloth, for coats and pantaloous, \$125 to \$130 per yard; Huen, \$5 to \$10 per yard; and yard; eggs, \$3 per dezen; butter, from \$7 to \$10 per pound. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Legislative Department--The New Provisions--Compensation to Owners of Slaves--Sale of Public Works--The Courts of Bultimore City, &c. Article 3d of the new Constitution, entitled the "Legislative Department," presents some new and important provisions, in addition to those sections changing the basis of represen-

Compensation to Owners of Slaves .- Section 36 provides as follows:

"Section 36.—The General Assembly shall pass no law, nor make any appropriation to compensate the masters or claimants of slaves enuncipated from servitude by the adoption of this Constitution."

But to enable the owners of emancipated claves to receive compensation from the general government, should it at any time here. after, make an appropriation for that purpose, the following section was passed to empower the General Assembly to receive and distribute said fund: 'Section 45.-The General Assembly shall

have power to receive from the United States any grant or conation of land, money or se-curities, for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same, according to the conditions of said grant."

Sale of the Pullic Works.—The following part

of section 52 becomes immediately operative. The remainder of the section provides that the General Assembly may sell the State's interest in all other public works ex. cept the "Washington Branch," upon certain conditions:

"Section 52.—The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the State are hereby authorized, conjointly, or any two of them, to exchange the State's interest as stockholder and creditor in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State: Provided that the interest of the State in the Washington Branch of said road be exempt from said sale."

The following section appears by the debates to have been adopted to prevent any person bereafter from becoming a member of the General Assembly for the purpose of using the personal influence of his position as a member to procure his election to the office of United States Sanator, or his appointment to any other civil office, by the Executive or General Assembly: "Section 16. No senator or delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall, during the whole period of time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased during such term, or shall, during said whole period of time, be appointed to any civil office by the Executive or General As-

The following may possess interest for cer tain officers of the General Assembly, and "Section 34.—No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the General Assembly to any public officer, agent, servant, or contracter, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor

shall the salary or compensation of any pub-lic officer be increased or diminished during his term of office." Ministers of the Gospel are no longer made elizible to election as mem

The following section, relating to the take ing of caths, being mandatory upon the General Assembly, may hereafter be a subject of interest to the large class of persons which it "Section 47.-The General Assembly shall

rass laws requiring the president, directors, trustees, or agents of corporations, created or authorized by the laws of this State, teachers or superintendents of the public schools, colleges, or other institutions of learning, attorneys-at-law, jurors, and such other persons as the General Assembly small from time to time prescribe, to take the outh of silect to time prescribe, to take the oath of allegi ance to the United States set forth in the first article of this Constitution." The Courts of Baitimore City.-The following new provisions of the Constitution relating to the city courts take immediate effect: The maximum civil jurisdiction of the Court of Compon Pieas in all suits, &c., is increased from \$500 to \$1,000, and the minimum civil jurisdiction of the Superior Court in all suits, &c., is increased from \$500 to \$1,000.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in certain cases of appeal from justices of the peace is taken from the said court, and all cases of appeals from justices of the peace is the peace is taken from the said court, and all cases of appeals from justices of the peace is taken from the said court, and old cases of anguals from justices of the peace in said city for the recovery of fluss, penalties and forfeitures are now within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Criminal Court.
The Circuit Court has no longer any jurisdiction in any applications for the writ of halcar corpus, in cases of persons charged with criminal offenses.

The General Assembly is authorized to provide by law for another court in Baltimore city, and define its jurisdiction. The judges of the Orphans' Court of the State may be interested in the following new constitutional provision in section 43, which authorizes the General Assembly to provide that they shall be paid a yearly salary, &c., instead of a per diem, as at present: "Each of the judges of the Orphans' Court shall receive such compensation, to be paid by the said counties and city respectively, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the Charged Assumbly? General Assembly."

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTE. Richmond papers of the 29th ult. have been rectived in New York, and the following extracts published:

tracts published:

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Out 29.]

General Lee sent the following to the War Office on Thursday night:

Heacquariers Army Northern Virginia.—Hon.

James A. Seddon, Subretary of War:—The movement of the enemy against our loft today was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between the Henric: Poor House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsbury road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured. Our loss very slight

On the South Side the enemy crossed Rowanty creek, below Burgess's Mill, and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon. General Heth attacked, and at first drove them, but four d them in too strong force. Afterwards four d them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still bo'd the plank road at Burgess's Mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

On the 27th Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Dufts and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

Another dispatent from Gen. Lee.

Headquarters Army Northern Verning Oct 58

loss.

ANOTHER DISPATOR FROM GEN. LEE.

Ilcodquarters Army Northern Virginia, Oct. 26, 1864—110n. James A. Seddon, Secretary of Wat:—General A. P. Hill reports that the attack of General Heth upon the enemy upon the Roynton plank road, mentioned in my dispatch last evening, was made by three brigades under General Mahone in front, and General Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured four hundred prisoners, three stand of colors and six pieces of artillery.—The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the tridge.

In the attack subsequently made by the enemy General Mahone broke three lines of battle, and during the right the enemy retired from the Boydton plank road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field. About 9 o'clock P. M. a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter road, in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven out.

On the Williamshurg road yesterday (fen. Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven stands of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and returned to his former position to day.

R. E. Lee.

Petersburg. Outlober 27.—The enemy with a IAY.
TELEGRAMS TO THE BICHMOND PAPERS

TELEGRAMS TO THE BICHMOND PAPERS.

Petersburg, October 27.—The enemy, with a force of cavalry, antillery and three corps of infartry—the Second, Fifth and Ninth—mov. d this morning by a detour on our extreme right, driving in our cavalry and occupying the Boynton plank road, near Burgess's mill, seven miles below here. Our forces were disposed 10 meet them, and considerable fighting ensued between 4 o'clock and night. The enemy, at night, still held the plank road, and we have captured about sixty prisoners from the Second Corps.

Petersburg, Oct. 93.—Last night, about dark. sixty prisoners from the Second Corps.

Petersburg, Oct. 23.— Last night, about dark, the enemy charged our works on the Baxter road, capturing a small portion of them, from which, however, they were quickly dislodged, with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. Lieut. Col. Harrison and Major Wite; of Gen. Wise's Brigade, were captured by the enemy.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy charged our works on the Jerusalem plank road, capturing a part of our picket line and driving in the rest of it. About 12 o'clock, however, the line was re-established. Brigham Young Is getting up a revival in Salt Lake Oity. He has visited 37 settlements and made a speech at each.

LOUAL MATTERS.

The Legislative Districts—Union Nominations for the Legislature.—The three Union Conventions called for the purpose of selecting each one candidate for senator and six members of the House of Delegates, to represent Baltimore city in the next Legislature, agreeably to the provisions of the new Constitution, assembled last evening. The Convention for the first district, composed of the seven lower wards of the city, met at Eastern Hall, corner of Broadway and Eastern avenue, all the wards of the district being represented. The Convention was organized by the selection of Thomas Pindall, Esq., as president, and Mr. H. C. Henderson as secretary. The cradentials of the different delegations were reported by a committee as being correct. A motion was made and carried that the Convention proceed to bellot for a senator and six delegates to the Legislature. Messes. Rob't Tainer, F. Littig Schaffer, John C. Vantrump and John B. Seidenstricker were put in nomination. The name of Mr. Vantrump was withdrawn, and a letter read from Mr. Seidenstricker positively declining any nomination. A baltot was then had, which resulted as follows:—Robert Turner, 26; F. Littig Schaffer, 9. The nomination was then made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for six candidates as members of the House of Delegates. The following gentlemen were put in nomination: Thos. Booza, of the lat ward; Chris. Bartol, of the 2d; John C. Vantump, of the 3d; Thos. B. Hambleton, of the 4th; Jas. H. Cock, Wm. Silverwood, and Lewis Raymo, of the 5th, H. J. C. Tarr, of the 7th. The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes, and on re-assembling proceeded to ballot, the result being as follows: Booze 35; Bartol 35; Vantrump 35; Tarr 35; Hambleton, and Jas. H. Cock. The Convention then adjourned.

The delegates to the second legislative District Convention, called to nominate one Senator and six candidates to the General Assembly from said district met last night at

The delegates to the second legislative District Convention, called to nominate one Serator and six candidates to the General Assembly from said district met last night at the Lincoln and Johnson headquarters for their purpose. The district comprises the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th and 20th wards.

The Convention was organized by electing Alexarder H. Barnitz, of the twelfth ward, president; John M. Wright, vice president; and Daniel Thomas and N. H. Pollock, secreturies. There being a contesting delegation

and Daniel Thomas and N. H. Pollock, secretaries. There being a contesting delegation from the ninth ward, the Convention adopted the report of the committee on credentists, admitting the delegation headed by Mr. Wm. McPhail. The Convention then proceeded to the nominations of candidates: From the eighth ward, F. Taylor Darling; ninth ward, J. M. Frazier; tenth ward, Jos. Harris; twelfth ward, Sumset J. Soper; nineteenth ward, Thomas J. Tull; twentieth ward, Thomas H. Mules.

The candidates were then invited, through a committee, to address the Convention. In the meantime Major Hancock, of Harford county, addressed the Convention upon the State issues in the election.

State issues in the election.

Joseph C. Whitney, Esq, of the eleventh werd, was unanimously nominated for Se-

The following names were then presented as candidates for the House of Delegates by the delegates of their respective wards, and they were unanimously nominated by the Convention as candidates for the House of Delegates:
The Legislative District Convention, composed of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fif-eenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards as-sembled at the corner of Hollins and Schroe-der streets, and was organized by the tempo-lary appointment of Mr. Wm. G. Brown, as chairman, and Mr. Charles F. Herrold, as emporary secretary. On motion, a committee of one from each On motion, a committee of one from each ward was appointed to name permanent officers for the cenvention, and to examine the credentials of the delegates for each ward.— The names of the delegates were then called, and the committee then retired to prepare their report. After consultation the following named gentlemen were selected as permanent efficers:—President, Wm. G. Brown, of the 14th ward. Yicz-presidents, Wm. T. Browe, 16th ward; Wm. E. Edmonds, 13th ward: J. M. McCurley, 18th ward. Secretaries, Charles F. Herrold, 15th ward; James G. McCutchen, 17th ward.

The report of the committee was adopted, and after a brief address by the president, George O. Maund, Esq. of the thirteenth ward, was unanimously nominated for State Sena.or.

The nomination of six members of the House of Delegates was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Samuel J. Garrison, thirteenth ward; Johnathan P. Oummins, fourteenth ward; Heury C. Jones, fitteenth ward; Wichnel Showagre, sixteenth ward; ward: Michael Showacre, sixteenth ward: Henry G. Hazen, sixteenth ward; Jas. Pilk-ington, eighteenth ward. It was resolved that the president and secretaries of the meeting inform the candidates of their nomination.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Reorganization of the Courts of Baltimore City Under the New Constitution.—The courts of thi city yesterday closed their official existence under the old Constitution, and reorganized as courts under the new Constitution.

The "Superior Court of the 5th Judical Circuit," Judge Martin, was adjourned sine die, and immediately reorganized as the "Superior Court of Baltimore city in the 13th Judicial Circuit," under the existing Constitution. tion.
The clerk, Alford Mace, Esq., administered the cath prescribed in the Constitution to

Judge Martin and the several officers of the court, the same oath having been previously administered to him by Judge Martin.

The court passed an order reappointing the crier and the balliffs of the court; also an order "that the attorneys and solicitors of the inte Superior Court, &c., are continued as presenting attorneys and solicitors in the the late Superior Court, &c., are continued as prosecuting attorneys and solicitors in the "Superior Court of Baltimore city in the 13th Judicial Circuit," which is the official title et the court, under the new Constitution. Judge Martin also passed orders adopting the rules, as also the seal of the late Superior Court.

The same precedings took place in the "Court of Common Pleas for Baltimore city," which is now officially styled, the "Court of Raltimore city." The seal of this Court requiring an alteration, Judge King passed an order suspending its use until it can be changed.

changed. The same proceedings took place in the "Criminal Court of Baltimore," Judge Bond, the official title of which is unchanged.

The Chronit Court for Baltimore city" was not in session, Judge Alexandor being absent from illness.
The Judges of the Orphans' Court, the Reg-

ister of Wills, and the Sheriff and his officers yesterday took the oaths prescribed in the existing Constitution before the clerk of the Superior Court. The Military Commission in session at its rooms No. 17 South Gay street, yesterday—Col. Hanley president, Major Lord judge advocate—was engaged on the case of W. S. W. Tingle, heretofore noticed. Wm. H. Parnell, postmaster of Baltimore, was examined on the part of the defense. His restimony went chiefly—having been acquainted with the accused for fitteen or sixteen years, and a practitioner at the bar when his father presided as judge, and the accused also practised as a lawyer—to show the peculiar excentricities and bent of mind incident to Tingle. The case being one of peculiar importance, The Militury Commission in session at its rooms The case being one of peculiar importance, and some witnesses for the defense, conceived to be absolutely necessary, failing to obey their summons, the commission adjourned until this morning to proceed with other cases, and await the attendance of the remaining witnesse for the defense, who are expected in a day or two, and should have been on hand ere now. Mesers. Waterman and Wills, counsel for the accused. And Whise, counsel for the accused.

\*\*Release of Hamilton Easter & Co.—The Messrs

\*\*Haster and all their clerks (except two)

were yesterday released from prison in Washington, and arrived here last evening. The

two that have been retained for further dispersal are the wholesale bookkeepar, Mr. Eiward Parsons, and one of the wholesale

clerks, Mr. James Weeden. Mr. Easter and

his clerks are ordered to report at 101. Wool. his clerks are ordered to report at Col. Woolley's office, at 9 o'clock this morning. The keys of the store will be delivered to Mr. Easter to day by Col. Woolley, upon his presenting the order from the Secretary of War for them, and we are informed that their esfor them, and we are informed that their es-tablishment will be opened to-morrow morn-ing for the regular transaction of business. The return of these gentlemen and their many employees to their homes and friends in this city last evening, was a matter of much con-gratulation to all those interested. Mr. Wee-den (who is still retained) is the clerk who, it is alleged, sold the goods to the contraband dealers, and Mr. Parsons, it is stated, made out and receipted the bills for the same. Fire.—A fire took place yesterday morning, about 9 o'cicck, in a small dwelling on Dover street, near Howard, and immediately in the rear of the Camden Hospital, but it was fortunately extinguished by Engine Company No 2 before much damage was sustained.—

rge triffing.

Released.—John Nevitt, arrested May 13th, and subsequently tried upon the charge of teing a blockade-runner, and acquitted, was teleased resterday from the military prison. Edward Colvin and Ed. Nolan, sent to prison for thirty days upon the charge of selling ilquor to soldiers, were yesterday released, after serving out their sentence.

No 2 before much damage was sustained.— The house is owned by Mr. Florer, and occu-pied by a colored woman named Bull. Dam-

weekly meeting yesterday afteracoa, Geo.

N. Eaton, Erg., president, in the chair, and a quorum of members present. The committee on accounts presented bills to the amount of \$2.44 83, which were ordered to be paid.—
The admissions to the various schools reported during the week were 51, and 1 transfer. The bi-weekly reports were presented and referred. A communication was received from Mrs. Alph. Hyett, asking the use of the Western and Eastern High school-rooms during Christmas week for the purpose of giving a series of soiress for the benefit of the disabled Union soldiers; the request was granted, the ladies to use the room under the supervision and direction of a committee of the board. A resolution was offered and adopted to the effect "that the board join unanimously in congritulation with their fellow-citizens of Maryland upon this suspicious day, which dawns for the first time in her history as free Maryland." On motion of Mr. Plummer leave was granted the committee on the high schools to introduce the teaching of French in those schools, a teacher to be elected at a salary of not more than \$500 per annum, said teacher to alternate between the two schools. After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the board adjourned.

General Orders by Major Gen. Wallace.—Major Gen. Wallace has issued special general or-

Board of School Commissioners. The board of school or investment and school that

between the two schools. After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the board adjourned.

General Orders by Major Gen. Wallace.—Major Gen. Wallace has issued special general orders Nos. 97, 104, 105 and 106, in regard to the findings of military commissions in session in this city. Order No. 97 is in reference to First Lieut. B. J. Ashley, 7th New York Heavy Artillery, who was tried for "absence without leave," and found guilty, and sentuced to dismissal from the service; this finding has been approved. Order No. 104 is in reference to Henry Budenter, charged with "larceny and buying stolen government property," and sentenced to hive months' Exprisement from the day of his arrest, Sept. 9th, and to pay \$100 fine; sentence approved Order No. 105 is in reference to Frederick Dielman, of Carroll county, who was tried "for giving information to the rebels, and of conduct tending to excite sedition and encourage rebellion," and adjudged not guilty. The finding was approved, and the accused has been released from prison. Order No. 105 is in reference to James Moore, colored, charged with "adding desertion," and found guilty, and sentenced to hard labor in Fort Michenry for three years, to date from day of arrest, Sapt. 13th. This sentence has also been approved, and the accused has been sent to Fort McHenry.

Sales of Property.—Mr. Samuel H. Gover, auctioneer, soid yesterday, on the premises, the lot of ground on the north side of Thames street, fronting 40 feet, with a depth of 35 feet, improved by a large two-story building or thop, the lot subject to a ground rent of \$225 per foot; purchased by Geo. S. Krohn for \$1,675. Aiso, the lot of ground on the northeast corner of Aisquith and Jefferson streets, fronting 18 feet on Aisquith street and 73 feet 6 inches on Jefferson atreet, improved by a large three-story brick store and dwelling, subject to a ground rent of \$16, and running back 74 feet, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, subject to a ground rent of \$16, and running back 74 feet, impro

three-story brick dwelling, subject to a ground rent of \$16; purchased by J. N. Bowers for \$2,275. Also, a ground rent of \$15, og the rear of lot No. 1 on Jefferson street, well secured; purchased by M. G. Hamburger for \$2235

\$245. Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., autioneers. Messre. F. W. Hennett & Co., autioneers, sold yesterday aftornoon, on the premises, a lot of ground on the west side of North Calvert street, 45 feet south of Franklin; lot 39 feet front by a depth of 110 feet to Hargrove alley, improved by a two-story brick black-emith shop, subject to a ground rent of \$2 10 per annum; purchased by Wm. Stewart, E-q., for \$1,645.

for \$1,645.

Finally Disclarged.—Thomas D. Cockey, of Estimore county, who was arrested some four months ago upon suspicion of having given aid and comfort to the rebels during their raid into Maryland in July last, who was imprisoned seven or eight weeks and subsequently paroled to report weekly, was released yesterday, finally, by Gol. Woolley, Frovos! Marshal, upon taking the oath of allegiance. It was discovered that the charges against him arose through michake. John

wills, Esq., was counsel.

Habeas Corpus Under the New Constitution.—In the Criminal Court yes:erday, application was made to Judge Bond by R Lyon Rogers, Eeq., counsel for several colored persons committed to judge Bond by R Lyon Rogers, mitted to jail as slaves, for their discharge, patitioners allege that they are illegally de-tained, and that they are advised that "by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Ma-

ryland, now in force, they are free," &c. The Court granted the writs, and the slaves were dicharged. Their names are published in the Court proceedings.

Celebrating Emoncipation.—In pursuance of the recommendation of Mayor Chapman, the fact of Muryland becoming a free State was duly celebrated yesterday. Saints were fired at daylight, noon and sundown. At the same hours most of the church and other bells of the city rang out a merry page. The hells of the city rang out a merry peal. The national flag was displayed during the day from the shipping, public buildings, and from a number of private residences. It is understood that the colored people have in contemplation a celebration of the evert. They design beying a Caylight procession in which eign having a daylight procession, in which men, women and children are to participate. Ecidier Shot at Camp Belger.—On Monday nights man named Joseph Williams, who right a man named Joseph Williams, who had just arrived at camp as a substitute, attempted to escape the guard, when he was shot dead. His bedy was removed to his late residence in Biddle alley, near Boss street. John F. Smith, the guard who shot Williams, has been fully exquerated by Major General Wallace, and also by the commander of the camp, it having been satisfactorily proven that the man was shot in the act of deserting Percent - Among the arrivals at Barnum's unat the man was shot in the act of deserting Personal.—Among the arrivals at Barnum's Hotel yesterdry, were the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Hon. George Northrop and other gan-tiemen, from Philadelphia, who come hith-er to address a series of McClellan meetings. They spoke last night at the mass meeting at China Hall, West Baltimore street, near Fre-mont.

mont.

The Late Fair.—In giving yesterday the list of premiums awarded at the late fair of the Maryland Institute, the following were unintentionally omitted:—Class 9. U. E. Minnick, for buggy wagon, diploma. J. T. Mitchell, for hermetically scaled tomatoes and pine apples, silver medal. A Blockade Runner.—Nathaniel Rountzhan.
arrested by Captain Fiatt, provost marshal
at Harper's Ferry as a prisoner of war and
sent to Fort McHenry, was yesterday removed to the military prison, to be tried as a
blockade runner. Arrested by Order of General Wallace .- S. S.

Dawson, of Talbot county, was arrested yesterday by order of Gen. Wallace, and looked up in the military prison. The charge against him was not made public. Adjournment of the City Council.—The City Council.—The City Council adjourned last night sine die, after a special session of 11 days. The regular sassion of the City Council will commence on the first Monday in January.

Declined—Received—White Council Declined.—Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has declined to accept the chair of Eaclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary at New York, to which he was

The Legislative Districts.—The ordinance providing for the division of Baltimore city into three Legislative districts, (as heretofore reported.) passed both branches of the city council last night.

Resorted for the Baltimore Sur.]

Proceedings of the City Council.

First Branch, Fuelday, November 1st.—

Present John M. Jones, Esq., president protem, and a quorum of members.—Mr. Lamdir, chairman of the committee on the harbor, reported an ordinance authorizing the Broadway and Locust Point Steam Ferry Company to increase, for ten years, their rates of toll about 100 per cent., with the exception of the tolls for foot passengers and wickly passengers, which are unchanged.—The ordinance was passed. Mr. Gorsuch reported a resolution authorizing the mayor to settle by arbitration the case of John Lester against the city, now pending in the Superior Court; which was adopted. The ordinance providing for the division of Baltimore city into three Legislative districts, as heretofore reported, was passed. The branch, second branch concurring, adjourned sizedie.

Sheony Branch.—Branch met. Present, Daviel Harvey, Esq., president, and a quorum of members.—Mr. Nalls presented a menorial from the president and visitors of the Maryland Hospital asking an increase of pay for the insane patients—they having thirty in charge—who have been taken care of at the rate of \$150 per annum; referred to the committee on the almshouse. Mr. Robinson obsered a resolution to purchase a flag for the use of the Oity Hall; read and passed. Mr. Burch presented an ordinance for the appointment of a chief clerk and assistant clerk of the second branch of the city council, and prescribing their duties; read and laid on the table. Mr. Nalls called up the ordinance to close the barber shops on Sanday; which was read and laid on the table. An ordinance to close the barber shops on Sanday; which was read and laid on the table. An ordinance to close the barber of the first branch authorizing an increase of toll by the Locust Point Ferry Company, was received from the first branch authorizing a cramission to settle the claim of John Lester; read and passed. Mr. Robinson of fered a resolution for the repairs of a pump on the corner of Bethel and McE Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] Proceedings of the City Council,

tion, was received from the first branch, read and passed. Adjourned sing discounted the first branch, read Mone Fairbunk in head of the Ofty of Malchester prints liew of malchester prints liew of more heavy sellures in England; among them the firms of Brown, Buckley & Co., of London; Hime, Milnes & Co.! brokers; London; N. H. Williams, Manchester; William Fatterson, shipbuilder, Brieto; Weber & Biddulph, marchanter, London; Wertall Brothers, Manchester, and twenty Liverpoel houses engaged in the American trade. A bank manager and a merchant in London have committed sulcide.

merchant in London have committed spicide